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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.-TWELVE PAGES.

ROSEBERY WINS AGAIN. SIR HENRY JAMES'S MOTION AS TO IN-DIAN COTTON DUTIES BEATEN,

304 TO 109.

MR. GOSCHEN SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT-SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT SPEAKS FOR JUSTICE FOR INDIA-MR. FOWLER'S REPLY

London, Feb. 21.-Sir Henry James's motion to adjourn the House for the purpose of calling considerable majority had been expected, it having been learned that Mr. Balfour would not ask his supporters to vote to overthrow the support the Government. Mr. Balfour was not present at this evening's sitting, and efforts were made to postpone consideration of Sir Henry proached on the subject, but flatly refused to delay matters the Government, he said, desiring an immediate division of the House upon

Sir Henry James, in introducing his motion. said there had always been a feeling in Laneashire that an import duty in India was a dead weight to the trade. He then proceeded to review the listory of Indian tariffs since an early period of the present century. Continuing, Sir Henry sa'd that since 1882, when the Indian import duties were aboushed, her markets had reopen. Under the free markets India's trade had gone on increasing, driving Lancashire out and into the markets of Japan and China The new duty which had been levied upon cotton would further embarrass Lancashire. The Government, he said, had been influenced by the agitation of Anglo-Indian officials not so much in favor of India as against Lancashire. It was an agitation against a trade which had lost more through the fall in the price of the rupee than any other interest in the country. These officials had misled the Secretary of State for India, who no doubt had the best intentions, but had not consulted the practical merchants and manufacturers. The result was that the home trade had been ignored. The duties imposed in India had dislocated the Lancashire trade. The counteracting excise duty which had been imposed in India had proved to be ready no protection to British producers, while it had created intense dissatisfaction in India.

Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of State for India. said that before Sir Henry James charged him with having sacrificed the interests of England India he ought to have obtained better proof of the correctness of anything he had mentioned in his speech. The censure of India in regard censure of Lancashire. Both had accused him of sacrificing their interests, India's to Lancashire and the latter's to India. Both could not be accurate. He had done what he thought was be accurate. He had done what at the basis was been to both. A serious financial difficulty exsted in India, and a large deficit must be faced. Therefore, when the import duty was proposed, a fairness to both countries it was met with an

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salisbury Cabinet, advised the House to nink twice what effect the decision about to be ade would have in India. He felt, he said, that iere had not been sufficient co-operation between India and the Home Government. The detite ought to be followed by an earnest and persent effort to bring Lancashire and Indian inions closer. If the difference were only one tariffs, a compromise certainly could be objust.

tained.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government would not hesitate for a moment to support the decision required by the best interests of Irdia, regardless of the effect upon the Liberal party. He could only regret that the House had been forced in this matter to consider a motion rendering necessary what must assume the character of a paty vote. The Government were ready to meet the fairly and squarely and without delay, feated, they would feel that there was no feated, they would feel that there was no cause for which they could fall more worthily. It would be a pity, however, if the vote should leave on the minds of the people of India the lasting impression that they could not hope for justice from England.

lasting impression that they could not hope for justice from England.
Lord Rosebery and Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, held a conference at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Cabinet met at 11, an hour earlier than usual. The object of the meeting was the consideration of Sir Henry James's intended motion. All of the members of the Cabinet were present. The meeting lasted an hour and a half, and while it was in progress Mr. Fowler visited the India Office three times.

TO DIE FOR LOSING PORT ARTHUR. TAGTAL KUNG AND GENERAL YEH-CHI-CAO TO BE BEHEADED-NEW JAPANESE LOAN-ENG-LAND WORKING FOR PEACE.

London, Feb. 21 .- A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to "The Globe" says that an imperial decree issued on February 19 announces that Taotal Kung and General Yeh-Chi-Cao have been tried by the Board of Punishment, and condemned to imprisonment until autumn, when they will be beheaded. This punishment is inflicted upon them for the loss of Port Arthur.

A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Field Marshal Oyama reports, under date of February 18, that none of the enemy's troops are visible in the direction of Wenting. but that there are many Chinese troops in the vicinity of Che-Foo. The Committee of the Japanese Diet has reported favorably on the new loan of 100,000,000 yen. There were two reports. The interest on the loan will not exceed 6 her cent.

6 per cent.
in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward
in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Labouchere, said that the Government had recently sounded the Governments of the Powers and the United States in regard to bringing about peace between China and Japan, and had received replies which were generally favorable. The communication could not be published, however, in view of the existing situation.

Washington, Feb. 21.-A cable dispatch was received at the Japanese Legation this morning. conveying the news that Admiral Ito had telegraphed the Japanese Government under date of February 20 that the Japanese fleet entered Wei-Hal-Wei on February 17, and took control of the forts and torpedo station on Liu-Kung Island. The Japanese captured ten Chinese war vessels including the ironclad Chen-Yuen, and two cruisers, among them one of the largest modern cruisers, and six alphabetical gunboats.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.-The Russian War Department has ordered that the infantry battalion stationed at Stretensk, on the Chinese frontier, increased to five battalions. The increase

Paris, Feb. 21.-The "Eclair" declares that Europe ought to support Japan in the dismemberment of China, but, nevertheless, ought to in-sist upon the neutrality of Corea, in regard to which France is in accord with Russia.

TOBACCO TAX BILL IN THE REICHSTAG. Berlin, Feb. 21.-Count von Posadowsky, Sceretary of the Imperial Treasury, introduced the new Tobacco Tax bill in the Reichstag to-day. The bill is similar in most respects to the one laid before e Deputies last year. The principal alteration the reduction of the estimated revenue by about 00,000 marks. The greater part of the revenue inder the new bill would be raised by impor duties on foreign tobacco. The fate of the bill is supposed to rest with the Clericals, who, on

nciple, oppose measures likely to render the perial Government less dependent upon the in-

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT AND TO PAY JOHN BOHAMANN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF FINES-MM. CANIVET AND TROCART ACQUITTED.

Paris, Feb. 21.-The prosecution for blackmail against M. Portalis, Editor of the "Dix-Neuvième Siècle"; M. Girard, the manager of that paper; M. de Clercq, also employed on that journal; Baron Heftler, of the "Paix"; M. Rauol Canivet, Editor of "Le Paris"; M. Trocart, ex-director of the "Paix," and M. Dreyfus, also an editor, was ended to-day. MM. Portalls, Girard, Heftler, De Clercq and Dreyfus were found guilty; MM Canivet and Trocart were acquitted, and were

discharged from custody. Sentences of imprisonment were imposed upon the guilty ones as follows: M. Portalis, five francs each; M. Dreyfus a fine of 509 francs, and M. de Clercq 20 francs. M. Blawoski, who was included in the proceeding, was also found guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment nd a fine of 200 francs.

THE BLACKMAILERS AND THEIR CRIMES. KNIGHTS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR INDICTED

FOR DEMANDING HUSH MONEY. The formal act of indictment against the Paris fournalists accused of blackmailing was published on February 11, and the trial was begun in the Correctional Police Court two days later. The inment was made against M. de Clercq, writer on the "Dix-Neuvième Siècle"; M. Portalis, director of that journal; M. Girard, administrator of the same newspaper; Baron Heftler, M. Trocart, M. Camille Dreyfus, director of the "Nation," and M. Camivet, or of the "Paris."

M. Camille Dreyfus is a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He is forty-three years of age, and took part in the defence of Paris in 1870 and 1871, and after the war became a professor of mathematics. When M. Wilson was Under-Secretary of State at the Finance Ministry, he made M. Camille Dreyfus his career. He became successively Municipal Coun-cillor for Paris from 1882 to 1885, and then Deputy for Paris from 1885 to 1893. He was at the same tim a journalist, and after serving on the staff of the "Lanterne" he founded the "Nation," of which he remained director till the day of his arrest on December 6 last. Being in very embarrassed circum ournal gave him, and the fear of defamatory impu Bertrand, director of the Washington Club, and to M. Dubrugeaud, administrator of the Franco-Amer-From the former he received, down to July, 1894, a total of 6,000 francs, and 1,000 francs from M. Dubrugeaud. Having his mouth stopped with these sums of money, he did not join seriously

Camille Dreyfus declared the money he received francs given him by M. Dubrugeaud was for puffing n his journal. M. Bertrand and M. Dubrugeaud, however, affirmed that they gave Camille Dreyfur at blackmailing on M. Bertrand on would publish if the money was not given to him.

M. Dreyfus met with a refusal, and on the following day the first page of the "Nation" contained a tripot à Bruxelles."

The charges against M. Portalis, director of the "Dix-Neuvième Siècle," and against his accomplice M. de Clercq, M. Girard and Baron Heftler, were of the same nature, but the individuals operated on a the Paris clubs, the proprietors of wh duced to pay large sums in the hope of thus put ting an end to the attacks made daily upon ti M. Charles Bertrand affirmed that he gave to M Portalis and his accomplices no less than

M. Charles Bertrand affirmed that he gave to M. Portalls and his accomplices no less than 71.60 francs, and that he did so simply under the threat of further attacks. The various disbursements made by M. Bertrand to M. Portalls were established by receipts given by the latter.

M. Trocart, forty-five years of age, is the individual who convoked a meeting of the proprietors of Paris clubs at the Restaurant Bignon in October, 1832. He proposed to them to put an end to the campaign against the clubs by the formation of a syndicate of club proprietors, who were to furnish a certain sum of money annually. Trocart was to have the distribution of that money, and was to be paid 18,000 francs per annum for his services. Instead of accepting his proposal, the club owners protested, and Trocart had recourse to threats. He said, according to the indictment. Take care: if you do not pay, the attack will continue. The Radical is a very influential journal. There will be interpolations in the Chamber, and the scandal will become so great that it will be impossible to keep open your clubs. M. Trocart has however, been acquitted by the court. So, also, has been M. Raoul Canlivet, a kinght of the Leglon of Hajor, forty-five years of age. He commenced life as a book-seller's clerk, and at one time acted as tutor to Marshal MacMahon's son. Then, after obtaining employment as a writer on various Paris journals, he became director of the "Paris," which he transformed into a limited liability company in 1809 Five quenting the clubs where gambling went on, he became inequalitied with M. Charles Bertrand, who, knowing he had constant intercourse with influential personages, was anxious to do nothing to displease him. Nevertheless, according to the Indictment, M. Bertrand refused to his demands, with the object of lineacing him not, to put his threats into execution. The act of indictment stated in Scandal in M. Canivet was not present at the money, the summer, and acceled to his demands, with the object of lineacing him not, to put his

RESCUED A WATER-LOGGED BARK'S CREW Glasgow, Feb. 21.-The British steamer Assyrian, Captain Hughes, from Philadelphia, February 6, Glasgow, arrived at Greenock last evening with the erew, thirteen in number, of the Russian bark Louise, Captain Sundell, from Pensacola, December 19, for Queenstown, which had been abandoned at sea on February 17, dismasted and water-logged. The Assyrian had two lifeboats stove in rescuing the Louise's crew. The sea was heavy and a strong southeast gale was blowing.

CLYDE SHIPPING BUSINESS IN A BAD WAY. Glasgow, Feb. 21.-At the annual meeting of the Glasgow ship-owners this afternoon, Chairman Browne declared that the Clyde shipping business was never worse than it is now. The ship-owners, he said, must combine to raise the rates of freight or else lay up their boats and at the same time reduce the new tonnage. Chairman Dunlop, of the Allan Line, ascribed the prevalent depression to trades-unionism.

WORKING ON THE PANAMA CANAL. Panama, Feb. 21.-The French engineres who ar-

ranams, Feb. 21.—The French engineres who 2f-rived at Panama recently are actively engaged in surveying the route of the canal. At Culebra, the only section on which work is in progress, excava-tion goes on steadily and satisfactorily. It is ex-pected after all that the great hill at Culebra will not offer much trouble to the new engineers.

A NOTORIOUS ANARCHIST CAUGHT. Barcelona, Feb. 21.-The police have arrested the Anarchist Carcanga, who was implicated with Pallas, Cerezuela, and French in the series of dynamite outrages beginning with the attempt upon Marshal Campos's life and ending with the explo-sion in the Lyceum Theatre.

For other foreign news see page 5.

BURG MYSTERY.

is positive, and leaves no room for doubt. He is John Bohamann, twenty-five years old, a bricklayer, and boarded at No. 327 Wash- severely burned about the face. flowers to be laid on the dead boy's coffin. The

yesterday decided to search his room. When he entered he found Bohamann making his totlet. He had just finished shaving himself.

"Have you got that man yet?" asked Hoha mann, as coolly as if he had merely asked the time of day.

'No," said Nelson, "I have not." "Well, you never will," was the rejoinder. "I want you to help me," said Nelson.

"I will be with you night and day," was the

Then Behamann quickly added: "You don't think I did it, do you?

"Well, from what I have learned," said Nel-"I think I shall be justified in placing you under arrest." Bohamann manifested no surand willingly accompanied Nelson to the police station, where he was locked up until the was found \$240. The officers also found photo graphs of the two boys, a waybill of the Delaalso a ferry-ticket belonging to Knoop. Among ther things found were a loaded revolver, a

and the Brooklyn officers arrived Bohamann was brought from his cell and immediately identified boldly confronted his accuser. In reply to a to counsel. The Recorder then cautioned him

evidence against him
"I know the boys," said Bohamann in broken
English, "since last summer. I got acquain" a
with the Selms boy through his father. I didn't

"No," was the reply.
"Have you ever been in Williamsburg?"

"Or at the hote!"
"No." said Bohamann; "I didn't take the boys over there, and haven't been in the hotel yet."
Bohamann was then led back to his cell, but was subsequently committed to the County Jail to await extradition proceedings. Bohamann is well known in Hoboken and is a member of the Hoboken Schuetzen Corps. The only offence ever charged against him before was that he falled to account for some small bills which he had col-lected for a man named Wendi, for whom he

orked. Young Seims was buried yesterday, and Rohamana asked Chief Donovan to release him for a short time in order that he might attend the funeral. The request was refused.

ALLEGED BAD WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS.

RUMORS ABOUT THE PHILADELPHIA, YORKTOWN, BOSTON AND OTHER VESSELS INQUIRY

AT MARE ISLAND ORDERED. San Francisco, Feb. 21.—"The Bulletin" this even-ing prints a long article, in which it says that not only have errors and had workmanship resulte rom repairs to the cruiser Boston and the gunboat Rennington, but that rumors are affoat concerning the condition of the Philadelphia, Yorktown and Olympia. The Philadelphia, it goes on to say, hes in Honolulu harrer, disabled in its starboard enin from the harter, disabled in its starboard en-gine, and with the port engine badly strained. The Yorktown's boiler tubes are giving much trouble, and it is badly in need of repairs. Several errors, it is alleged, have been discovered in the Boston's construction.

Struction.

The Government has been jobbed by poor maal and poor workmanship," said an official who
posted. "An investigation of the Mare Island
by Yard has been ordered at Washington. It is
eved that poor material has been furnished, and
t contractors have been systematically setting
best of the Department."

A NEW GOVERNMENT STEAM YACHT.

THE IS THE GENEVIEVE, AND WILL BE USED IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Onset, Mass., Feb. 21.—The officials delegated to make the trial trip of the steam yacht Genevieve. of this port, were so well satisfied with her speed and general working that they recommended her immediate purchase by the United States Government. The price is raid to have been K.os. The Genevleye will be used in New-York Harbor to look after the gas buoys, etc., and will be under the charge of Captain Schley.

CHARLES FAIR TO CONTEST ALONE.

HIS SISTERS TO TAKE NO PART IN THE EFFORT TO BREAK THEIR FATHER'S WILL.

San Francisco, Feb. 21 (Special).-The proceedings in the Fair will case to-day settled the about a contest. They showed that Charles L. Fair will cont at the will alone, and the lawyers for two daughters-Mrs. Oelrichs, of New-York and Miss Virginia Fair-made it plain that their ellents would take no part in the proceedings. The will provides that the income of the \$15,000,000 state shall be divided between the three children but if any one contests the will the contestant will lose his or her share. This clause in regard to disinheritance is so clearly drawn that it stag-gered Charles Fair for a time. Now it is understood that ae will devote himself to the contest, spending in litigation the tidy fortune he has just inherited from his mother's estate. This week he was paid \$400,000 in bonds and \$6,000 in cash as his share, for which he signed a document withdraw ing the contest of his mother's will,

Although the lawyers deny that any compact has been made between the daughters and the on by which the latter is to be protected from son by which the latter is to be protected from loss, should be fail in this contest, it is known that such an agreement was drawn up. Whether it was signed is uncertain. One thing that would lead to doubt is the fact that within a few days the two daughters have made a proposition to Trustees Angus and Breeze stipulating that if they will resign they shall be paid all fees and commissions that come to them from handling the estate. As both were on salary during Fair's life and have small property, this is a tempting offer. The scheme is said to be to have these two men resign and then have the court appoint the daughters as trustees. This would shut out Charles from all part in the management of the estate. The daughters, as trustees, could see to it that the big debts on the estate were scaled and paid gradually sa they would enjoy under the management of hostile trustees.

CONVICTED OF BLACKMAIL. IS HE THE GUILTY MAN? DOWN A SWINGING ROPE, A STARTLING ARMOR TEST. BUILDING WORK STOPPED.

A HALF-DOZEN PARIS JOURNALISTS FOUND POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THE WILLIAMS- MEN AND GIRLS NEAR DEATH IN A

THE COFFEE WORKS OF ARBUCKLE BROTHERS ACROSS THE RIVER BURNED-THE FOREMAN AND TWO OTHERS INJURED-LOSS

ESTIMATED AT \$200,000. Fire broke out in the seventh floor of the eight-

story coffee works of Arbuckle Brothers, on the front, at Jay and John sts., Brooklyn, John W. Wallace, of No. 744 Fourth-ave.,

Brooklyn, foreman of the establishment, was Bernard Carr, twenty-eight years old, of No.

77 Canton-st., and Joseph Smith, thirty-three years old, of No. 37 Navy-st., both of Brooklyn, broke or fractured their ankles by jumping from



THE BURNING OF THE COFFEE WORKS.

east. These were the only persons seriously hurt,

rush up the stairs and shout to them. In coming burned, and he narrowly escaped suffocation Bernard Carr and Joseph Smith ran to the east side of the building on the eighth floor, and jumped down through the smake to the roof of the green coffee storage warehouse, which is

Felixeon and Christopher Anderson, all of whom were on the eighth floor, rushed to the northwest corner of the building and waited for the extension fire ladder which the firemen of Truck

AN EXCITING SIGHT. The sight was an exciting one. The heads of cranked up toward them. It reached the seventh-story window and stopped. Three firemen went up it and the topmest man told the men at the window that they would have to jump to the ladder and take their chances.

"We've got a rope" shouted McGrill through

We've get a conthe smoke.

One after another the men slid down the rope,
and when the last one was on the ladder, picking
his way nervously toward the ground, a mighty
they went up from the people below. Some of
the men were so nervous when they reached the the men were so revious when they reached the ground that they could hardly tell their names. The girls on the furth and second floors were employed in the packing and candy departments. Candy is put in packing and candy departments. Candy is put in packing and confice, and the firm make it themselves. They got down the stairs safely to the rear of the building, where they were taken up by the highter Agnes to a coal pler next west of the Arbuckle dock. This was made necessary because so many engines were at work on all sides of the burning building. Some of the girls lost their wraps.

HE NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE.

An employe nearly lost his life in a singular way. On the Jay-st, side of the burning building was an outside freight elevator loaded with boxes of eggs. The elevator stood at the eighth floor The fire burned away the machinery and the elevator started down. The employe leaned out of the third floor just as it started. He drew back just in time to prevent his head from being

back just in time to prevent his head from being cut off. The elevator car went by him like a flash, and in another second the iron rope came down on the top of the car with a thump.

There were forty reasting cylinders on the eighth floor, each of which contained about 300 pounds of coffee. Whether these exploded or not is not known, but every few minutes after the fire reached its height, explosions took place and the flames shot out of the windows of the eighth floor twice their usual distance.

W. V. R. Smith, prominently identified with the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, was in the building when the flames started, and was one of the last to leave the place. He went all through the building in company with Sergeant O'Reilly and Policemen Keelan, Wilson, Williams and McCann, of the Second Precinct, burrying the employes out.

mployes out. The fire was a hard one to fight. Some of the engines were not capable of throwing a stream to the eighth floor, and after 6 o'clock stream to the eighth floor, and after 6 o'clock the blaze had everything its own way on the seventh and eighth floors. The flames were pretty well confined to these floors, the firemen training six streams upon them from the roof of the green coffee house adjoining on the east, and about the same number from the west side.

ide. Close figures could not be obtained last night Close figures could not be obtained last night on the damage. The loss will probably be over \$200,000. Neither John Arbuckle nor William A. Jamieson, of the firm, would estimate the dam-age. It is said it will be fully covered by insur-

nce. Charles Arbuckle, who died several years ago, Charles Arbuckle, who died several years ago, was the head of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers while living. He figured as defendant in the femous "Baby Bunting" breach of promise suit, in which a verdict of \$45,000 was rendered agolisch bit.

THE FIRE FROM THE TRIBUNE BUILDING. Fires in Brooklyn usually make good displays to observers at the windows of The Tribune Building, but that of last night was unusually fine. When the fire was burning its best and was shining through the upper lines of windows, the building looked like a huge grate. The hot glow lit all the open space between the black bars and the flames, and the between the black bars and the flames, and the smoke rolled away at the top, while the red light shone on the river and made the line of are lamps on the Bridge look colder and paler than ever by contrast. An expert on artistic fires once said that a good fire should be lighted at the top and should be allowed to burn down. He would have been delighted with this one. It was lighted at the top, and when it had made a glorious display with the higher floors of the building for a long time it went steadily on with the next and the display was as fine as ever. A fire started at the bottom could never have kept up such a pyrotechnic exhibition for anything like the time. Any one who watched the appearance that it made from a point on the other side of the river from it and reasonably near will not forget it while he has a memory for gorgeous secence.

ITS RESULTS ASTONISH THE ORDNANCE OPERATIONS

TWO INCHES THICKNESS OF THE PLATING OF WARSHIPS LIKELY TO BE SAVED BY

Washington, Feb. 21.-Carnegie armor furnished a surprise to ordnance experts at Indian Head to-day, and it is possible that a distinct advance in warship protection has been made by the Pittsburg concern, whose managers conceived the idea that the resistance of a Harveymashing it under rollers subsequent to the comprocess, and, after thus toughening its texture of chilled hardening. A seventeen-inch plate similar to those made for the barbettes of the battleships was treated in this manner and re-

duced to a thickness of fourteen inches. It had

a ten-inch gun under all the conditions attending

he trial of a fourteen-inch plate. The first shot had a striking velocity of 1,859 feet a second. Its point went in about seven inches and it was "upset" completely, the great projectile scattering in small bits. Not the slightest crack was developed in any part of the armor. Although struck point-blank by a shell having the highest penetrating velocity require having the highest penetrating velocity required under service conditions, practically no damage was done, and in the opinion of the Chief of Ordnance, Captain Sampson, the plate, although only fourteen inches thick, could not be considered in the fourteen-inch class. So he gave orders to treat it as fifteen-inch armor, and the gunners put enough additional explosive behind another 500-pound projectile in the big rifle to give a striking velocity of 1,346 feet a second, which is the maximum power that can be extended by the American ten-inch gun and considerably more than could be expected of any foreign weapon of the same size. Altogether there were 241 pounds of brown hexagonal pow-

erted by the American ten-inch kin and siderably more than could be expected of any foreign weapon of the same size. Altogether there were 241 pounds of brown hexagonal powder behind this shot, which struck close to its predecessor, in the same vertical line. It crumbled to pletes, leaving a disfiguring hole and a lot of fused metal where it hit, but the plate showed no crack, not even where it had presumably been weakened by the first attack.

The nonplussed naval officers then resorted to heroic measures. The huge twelve-inch gun was wheeled into line and trained upon the plate, and enough powder was crammed in behind its projectile to give it a striking velocity of 1858 feet a second. It bored a clean hole through the plate, but its tremendous blow filled to develop even a radial fracture. No further tests were deemed necessary, as this was the ordeal to which seventeen-inch plate was evidently unequal in refourteen-inch plate was evidently unequal in rewhich seventeen-inch armor is subjected, and the fourteen-inch plate was evidently unequal in resisting power to the barbettes of the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts. It resisted cracking hetter than they had done, however, and it is now an open question whether a practical discovery has not been made by which hundreds of tons in weight may be saved without sacrificing efficiency on the battleships provided for heing disclerey on the battleships provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill. Apparently two inches in armor thickness may be saved by the improved treatment if to-day's test is corrobo-rated by those sure to follow. The weight of that two inches saved from the exposed surface f modern fighting vessels means to f added guns, machinery and ccal.

A WHISKEY POOL FORMED.

DISTILLERS IN AN IRONCLAD ASSOCIA-TION.

TRUST AND ANTI-TRUST CONCERNS LIE DOWN TOGETHER UNLER THE PROTECTION OF

Chicago, Feb. 21.—The distillers of the United States, who have been in session for two days, tolay formed an ironclast association, which includes xcept the Indiana Distilling Company, and that is expected to come in by next Monday. ided as a starter to raise the price of spirits at Peoria to \$124, an advance of two cents a gallon The purpose of the new organization, as stated by General McNulta, is to regulate the output and prevent overproduction. Incidentally the price tion. The Executive Committee, consisting of General McNulta as chairman, and F. A. Bensiberg, St. Louis; E. W. Wilson, Pekin, Ill.; H. G. Herbert, Pekin; Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; Samuel Wollner, jr., Peoria, and S. M. Rice, of New-York, decided on a besing price of \$1.28 a gallon at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. This does not mean that the price will be raised to that figure. It is for basing purposes only.

The Arbitration Committee, which has all the powers of a court, and from whose decision there no appeal, consists of Martin R. Cook, New-York, chairman, Joseph F. Sinott, Philadelphia; John J. Mitchell, Chicago; Nicholas J. Walsh, Cincinnati; W. H. Lees, St. Louis; D. T. Mills, Boston, and Joseph May, San Francisco. The re-

cinnati; W. H. Lees, St. Louis; B. J. Mans, too, ton, and Joseph May. San Francisco. The receivers offered to put up a cash guarantee that they would abide by their part of the contract on good faith, but the anti-trust distillers decided that this would not be necessary.

The meeting was called at the request of the Whiskey Trust receivers. When General McNulta, the principal receiver, was asked if he did not consider it rather unusual for a pool of the kind formed to be entered into under the protection of the United States courts, he smiled and said it seemed a little anomalous at first thought, but that there was no intention to corner the whiskey market, and, in fact, an agreement not to do so had been entered into by all present. "This action was necessary," he said: "we had to do it in order to protect the Whiskey Trust property. There was no other way.

Receivers McNulta, Mitchell and Lawrence this moraing submitted to Judge Grosseup an inventory of the financial condition of the Whiskey Trust as they found it up to January

the Whiskey Trust as they found it up to January 28. The report is very favorable to the company. According to it, the condition of the Trust was much exaggerated by the petitions for a receivermuch exaggerated by the petitions for a receiver-ship. Several assets which were not included in the original petition are set forth, and the liabilities are erties, including real estate and plants, are valued at \$18,804,384 36. A note states that the original construction account has been charged with \$3,498,400 par value of stock. At the same time this stock was credited on the books as "treasury stock profit account." at \$1.574.250, which was the amount realized from the sale of the stock in question. The money was used in purchasing the Shufeld: and Calumet properties in Chicago, which properties were charged on the books at \$1.714.763, thus make ing a double charge to the amount of \$1,574,280. The "quick" assets are estimated at \$1,638,648, of which the sum of \$162,730 is cash in hand. This, by no means, however, represents the true amount of no means, however, represents the true amount of cash at the disposal of the Trust, as it does not include the individual accounts of the various distilleries which belong to the Trust. The contingent assets are \$164.290, and the total surplus property and assets amount to \$3.729.68. The current liabilities are \$61.590, and the balance surplus assets is \$1.077.695. The report states that \$2.590,000 worth of first mortgage bonds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company, of New-York, as security for the payment of rebate vouchers, on the final payment of which the bonds are to be cancelled. No payments are likely to be required on the rebates during 1885, and it is probable that none will ever be asked.

ATTEMPTED DIAMOND ROBBERY.

DIAMOND JOE" MAKES A RAID IN MAIDEN LANE. There was a hue and cry at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway at 1:20 p. m. yesterday, when Patrolman John G. Van Nosdall, of the Broadway squad, heard the yell of "Stop, thief!" and saw a man rush into No. 70 Broadway. He told the person in charge to let no one leave the building, ran round to the Maiden Lane entrance, and caught his round to the Maiden Lane entrance, and caught his man just rushing out, followed by J. Loveli Pelie-treau, a clerk in the firm of M. Fox & Co., dia-mond dealers, of No. 1 Maiden Lane. Pelletreau ac-cused the runaway of having tobbed the firm of a number of diamonds. The man gave the name of number of diamonds. The man gave the name of Joseph L. Keepers, jr., and said he was a dealer in diamonds and precious at nes, with offices in No. 108 Fulton-st. When he was searched diamonds to the value of \$750 were found about him, as well as 6,500 half turquoises and other cheap stones, valued, however, at \$2,000. Keepers was taken to Headquarters, and was there recognized as "Diamond Joe," who, it is said, has done five years in Maryland for robbing jewellers, but for the last three or four years has pretended to live an honest life. He was locked up at Police Headquarters.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

STRUCTURES CEASE.

MORE MEN ORDERED OUT IN SYMPATHY WITH

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS-THE JACK-ETMAKERS' STRIKE.

The seriousness of the strike of the electrical workers for an eight-hour working day was made apparent yesterday when all work was stopped on a number of the largest buildings in the American Tract Society, at Nassau and Spruce sts., and groups of the workmen stood around discussing the situation. There were about 400 mechanics employed on the building. workers among them The ordering out of the men of the various trades by the Board of Walking Delegates was to make it a sympathetic strike. The men were also called out on several other large buildings, including the American Surety, where some 800 were at work, and St. Luke's Hospital, at One-hundred-and-fourteenthst, and Tenth-ave. They refused to to out, however, on the latter building, although the walkng delegates talked with them for about an hour. The men on the Presbyterian Home Mis-

were already out The strike has caused over 1,000 men to quit work, with the probability of ten times that number being called out within the next few lays. Such were the indications last night, after the various labor bodies and the bosses had held

slons building, at Fifth-ave, and Twentieth-st.,

org sessions. The electrical contractors held a meeting at he Building Trades Clubhouse, No. 117 East Iwenty-third-st., and in the evening President Strong told the reporters that no definite action had been taken. Reports had been received from the contractors not present at the meeting which showed they were for fighting it out to the end. President Strong said they had received notice of the calling out of the men on the various buildings. This, of course, affected the master builders. They, however, Mr. Strong said, had already shown their sympathy for the electrical contractors, and he thought they would stick to them throughout the trouble. So far, at any rate, none of the owners of the big buildings on which the men had been called out had made

any complaints to the electrical contractors. President Strong read a communication reand a member of their association, who, the strikers said, had signed their agreement. In his letter Mr. Chapin admitted signing the agreement, but said he had done so under a misapprehension. He said he was not aware of the ninety days' clause in the old agreement, and he therefore withdrew his signature from the new

The Board of Walking Delegates held a long

neeting yesterday afternoon at 139 East Fiftypinth-st, and appointed the following committee o take charge of the strike: R. J. Anslow, chairman; Thomas Tyrrell, Matthew Murray, Patrick Gibbons, Thomas Keeting, Thomas Cunningham, Gibbons, Thomas Keeting, Thomas Cunningnam, Dennis Kavanagh, Luigi Posdesta and Thomas Downs. This committee represents the plasterers, plumbers, engineers, electric workers, steamnitters, carpenters, mosale layers and gas-fitters. It was said that the strike was now on—it could no longer be termed a lockout, as the electrical contractors had said they would take all the men back on the old terms if they applied on or before Monday next. As they have already indursed the action of the electrical workers, the appointment of a strike committee workers, the appointment of a strike committee by the Board of Walking Delegates is regarded as an indication that they are going to call out the mechanics on all buildings now being con-structed. The order will have no effect to-day, as it is a holiday, and it is not likely much will be lone to-metrow, as it is the last day of the week.

struggle will probably begin in earnest on Monday.

It was reported yesterday that the electric linemen employed by the companies who lay the wires in the subways were to go out, but the rumor was not confirmed. They belong to an entirely different organization from that of the

entirely different organization from that of the electrical workers.

The present season in the building trades is said by the builders to be something more than a fairly busy one, with good prospects for increased business in the spring, providing the strikes do not interfere with the making of contracts. While the master builders deplored the strike yesterlay, it was rumored that they would, at their next meeting, pass resolutions indorsing the electrical contractors. Both the electrical workers' and the electrical contractors' associations are small fish in the puddle in comparison with the master builders and the other trades unions. Yet, like the proverbial small dog, they have caused all the present trouble, and last night nobody would make a guess as to when it would end.

The Executive Committee of the Children's The Executive Committee of the Children's Jacket Makers were in good spirits yesterday over the fact that sixty-five of the contractors had signed their agreement. The Jacket makers, to the number of 800, returned to work in fifty of the shops yesterday, and the operatives of the remaining ones will return to their places to-morrow.

A member of the strikers' Executive Committee said there were about 2,000 men and 600 girl opera-tives still out in this city, and also about 1,500 in Brooklyn and Brownsville. He thought that

about thirty more of the contractors would sign the strikers' agreement to-day. Charles F. Reichers, general secretary of the United Garment Workers, said yesterday that his organization would not interfere in the resent strike. In relation to the withdrawal of Joseph Barondess, leader of the cloakmakers, from the United Garment Workers, and joining the Knights of Labor, Mr. Reichers said it would have no effect

whatever on the United Garment Workers. THE BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

TRAINS STALLED AND BUSINESS SUSPENDED-FARMERS TAKING CARE OF TRAVELLERS.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21.-Reports from all sections of this State show that one of the worst blizzards of the season set in yesterday afternoon and still prevails. At Gaylord a passenger train going north on the Michigan Central is buried in eight feet of snow just outside of the village. All business is suspended. Reed City reports that all trains running are badly delayed and many have ning are badly delayed and many have been aban-doned. At Cedar Springs and Central Lake rall-road traffic has been abandoned. At Petoskey all business is at a standstill, and trains are from six

to ten hours late.

Detroit has not suffered from the storm, but incoming trains on all roads are badly delayed. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 21.—Up to noon to-day no trains have arrived or departed on the north division of the Chicago and West Michigan road. The Pentwater Division is entirely tied up, and the raising of the blockade is uncertain. The Chicago division, which was blocked last night, is reported clear this morning. The Detroit, Lansing and Northern road reports its eastern lines clear to-day, Northern road reports its eastern lines clear to-day, but a train from Lansing, due here at 5:25 last night, was stalled eight miles out of the city until 4 o'clock this morning, and an eastbound train was stalled near the same polm. The passengers were cared for at neighboring farm-houses.

The Muskegon branch of the Grand Rapids and Indiana is still blocked, and reports from along the northern line say that the blizzard still continues, Telegraph lines generally have been carried down.

LEFT HIS BODY TO A MEDICAL COLLEGE Omaha, Neb., Feb. 21.-John A. Walters, of Pittsburg, formerly claim agent of the Pennsylvania system, with headquarters in that city and recently with the Burlington road, died this morning from the effects of laudanum taken with suicidal intent. He bequeathed his body to a medical college.

A TRAIN HELD UP IN OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21.-A dispatch from Chilliothe, Ohio, says that at about midnight last night is freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio South-western Railroad was held up near Vigo, twelve miles east of Chillicothe, by three masked men armed with shotguns, and the trainmen were robbed of all their valuables. It is the general opinion that the bandits mistook the freight for the "Turkey" train, a fast freight due about that time and which carries an express car.